

Composition of Open Spaces

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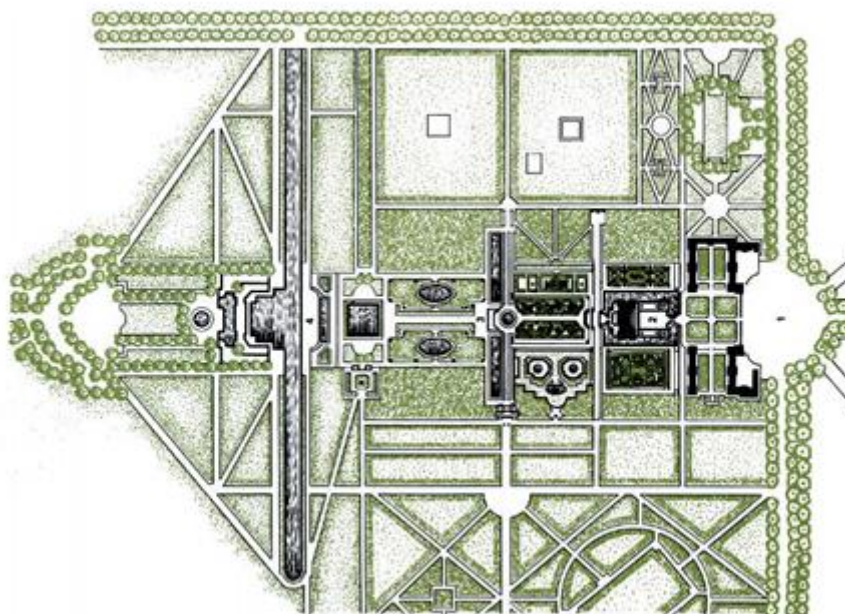
Abstract: This article provides brief information about the structure and types of parterre, glades and their role in the layout of parks.

Keywords: Parterre, glade, terraces, greenhouse, buluengreen, geoplastic figures.

Open spaces are one of the very important structural elements of parks. In ordered folders, these are primarily stalls, in picturesque ones - glades (meadows).

A parterre is a decorative composition consisting of plants, inert materials and water arranged in a horizontal plane. Grass, flowers, and low-growing shrubs are used as plant material. The inert material is sand, birch charcoal, broken glass, crushed bricks or tiles. The parterre composition also includes ponds, fountains, sculptures, vases, canvases and figuratively decorated plants: boxwood (boxwood, Buxus), barberry, Russian spruce.

The seventeenth century was the period of the greatest flourishing of partners in orderly parks. The stalls were placed in front of the palace buildings in such a way that their patterns or images could be seen from the windows or windows of the terrace. Sometimes they were specially lowered, such stalls were called bullengreens. The image of the stalls was complex, it sometimes consisted of plant plots in a combination of geometric patterns, in classical stalls it completely covered a plain plane. The elements of the image had their own terminology, and their location obeyed certain rules.



Pic.1. The mode of the parks of the Vo-le-Vicent Castle. France.

1-entrance; 2-tower; 3-stalls; 4-channel.



Pic.2. View of the stalls in the park of the Vo-le-Viconte castle, designed by Andre Lenotre. France.

N.Ilyinskaya gives the following classification of the parterres of historical parks.

- Mesh stalls, or decorative, or “embroidered”-stalls - are created from “dead” material, sometimes based on ribbon grass. The image is made on a sand background.
- Stalls with a knitted pattern. They consist of various elements of the ground floor, which are in harmony with the intended surfaces of the lawn. The background is grated tiles.
- English stalls are created from grass and sand.
- Edged stalls are arranged on a sandy background, the main role is given to colors that complement the elements of the pattern (image). As an example, a licensed parterre with a lawn created in front of can be cited Monplaisir in Petrodvoretz.
- The stalls in front of the greenhouse are created from a large number of barrels and potted plants.
- Water stalls.

All these types of partners are considered complex and expensive devices that require repair every 4-5 years with large investments.

Perhaps the parterres with a green lawn were not included in the classification, because they did not use patterns, but it is enough to recall how important large carpet stalls in Versailles or lawn stalls in Arkhangelsk Park are in the park. In modern parks, parterre lawns are more often used than knitted partners.

Over time, the images of the stalls have become much simpler. In the XX century, carpet beds with lush ornaments appeared, created from annual and carpet plants placed in geometric shapes, such as a circle, square, rectangular square.

Currently, the pattern of the stalls, as a rule, is created against the background of grass.

Sometimes the elements of the arrangement in the stalls (grass in a Central geometric contour or a complex flowerbed) are harmoniously combined with free flower arrangements on forest edges and mixborders (the central parterre of the park in Sokolniki, the alley solved by the parterre method of the Kirov MIIMB in Leningrad, the park-sanatorium “Kameri” in Latvia). Modern flower beds-stalls often include flat modular flowerbeds in the composition. Along with flowering plants, they include decorative petal, carpet lawn, as well as gravel or other inert (inert) materials in the leaf composition.

Flowerbeds are in harmony with decorative tile bedding, which is used as contours of a

geometric pattern.

Water stalls are distributed in ordered folders (Versailles, the water park project in Strelna, etc.).sit).

Summarizing the above, modern curtains can be classified as follows.



Pic.3. Parterre view with Arabesque pattern.

Glades. A lawn, a clearing, a small lawn are the planned and compositional nodes of decorative parks. They allow you to form decorative paintings with the help of tree and shrub groups and reservoirs. Their green plains are introduced into the field of the picture as a foreground or background and create the necessary front for the perception of landscapes. Glades are used not only as a place of contemplation and contemplation (review) of landscapes, but also as a place of rest.

It often houses a landscaped area with sports equipment, which can also be used as a venue for mass celebrations, theatrical performances, spectacular games, green beaches. Such glades can also serve as a shield zone capable of taking on most of the recreational loads (a large glade in the Nevsky Forest Park – 20 hectares, a playground in Washington Park Chicago - 40 hectares, Treptow Park Glade in Berlin).

The clearings in the structure of the park can represent vast territories (districts), which represent a system of open spaces (Parade field, White birch in Pavlovsky Park). A valuable quality of open areas is the dynamism of changing landscape paintings. Most often lawns are solved as an independent interior space. They can be located in a forest area (typical for forest parks) as a series of enfilade lawns intertwining with each other (Voronovo Park near Moscow), isolated from each other, and without noticeable “flowing” into each other (Trostanets). There are also examples of their solutions in the form of small lawns subordinate to the main territory (a large lawn in the Nevsky Forest Park). In all cases, each allocated territory (space) may have an individual solution, but it will be connected with the general idea of the clearing and the entire park.

The size of the clearing: the park is determined by the territorial possibilities. Clearings can occupy tens of hectares (vast meadow territories in large parks and forest parks), and can occupy only a few tens of square meters (city parks, squares, etc.).

The height of plants in the environment or the size of architectural structures are determined by the need to correlate with each other. These requirements have become the classic sizes of clearings in historical parks 1,0 — 1,5 — 2,0 G. A.

The glade - stalls in front of the palace buildings had a width equal to the width of the building,

and the length was determined in relation to the park environment of the glade.

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